

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVII.—No. 890.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1803.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance. Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.



To Lease,

A VALUABLE FARM,

LYING in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above Maj. Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburgh with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling House and other Convenient Buildings, a large apple and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.

James Macconn.

Lexington, March 14, 1803.

FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of LAND,

CONVEYED by John Fowles, to Cuth. Banks and T. Bodley, by deed of trust, dated the 16th day of December 1800, to wit. 2800 acres in Montgomery county, Flat creek, between Small-Mountain creek and the upper Salt Spring, entered in the name of Crump and Patterson—also, 1700 acres in Campbell county, part of a survey in the name of Jacob Rubsammon, including Fowler's lick—also, 1000 acres in said county, on Bank-lick, being part of a tract of 4000 acres in the name of William Jones. Which said tracts of land, or either, or part of them, will be sold at private sale, for the purpose of satisfying and discharging the trusts mentioned in said deed. The terms may be known by applying to the subscribers in Lexington.

Cuth. Banks,

Tbos. Bodley

March 14th, 1803.

STRAYED

FROM my farm about ten days ago, a small **SORREL FILLEY**, three years old this spring, about 13 hands high, short docked and the hair of the tail eat by cattle. Also a dark bay two year old **FILLEY**, rather taller than the sorrel, no brand or flesh mark on either recollect. A reasonable reward will be given to have them sent home, or notice given where they are to be found.

ROBERT BARR.

Fayette, May 27, 1803.

FLAX & HEMP SEED.

JOHN & WILLIAM BOBB, WILL purchase a quantity of **FLAX** and **HEMP SEED**, delivered at their Oil Mill near Lexington; for which the customary prices will be given in Cash and Merchandise.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A Journeyman Printer. Apply at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

NICHOLAS

BRIGHT,

BOOT &

SHOE

MANUFAC-

TURER.

RETURNS his thanks to his customers for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general that he continues to carry on the above business next door to Mr. Boggs's, opposite Capt. Marshall's tavern, Main street. He has just received from Philadelphia, a quantity of first quality imported Boot Legs and English Ben Soals. Any gentleman may be furnished with Boots or Shoes, done in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice, by applying as above.

Lexington, July 8, 1803.

SUWARROW & COSSACK

BOOTS,

As neat as any made in Philadelphia, may be had on the shortest notice.

N. B.

THE KENTUCKY PRIMER, For sale by the gross, dozen, or single.

BLUE DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER, WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the **BLUE DYING**, on Main Cross Street, between Mr. Adam Weber's and Mr. Myers's, where he will dye Cotton, Linen and Wool, with a warm dye—Cotton deepest blue, at 4/6 per pound—Wool at 1/6 per pound, which he will warrant to be equal to any dye in the town of Lexington.

JACOB BOSHART.

Lexington, June 25, 1803. *35th

BOOK BINDING.

HAVING employed a Book BINDER, who has been regularly bred to the business in Philadelphia, any orders for **RECORD, ACCOUNT, or any other BLANK BOOKS**, will be thankfully received and punctually executed. I have on hand, and shall constantly keep, a supply of **BLANK BOOKS**. Old Books re-bound in the neatest and best manner.

DANL. BRADFORD.
Gazette Office,
Lexington.



WILLIAM ROSS,

BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

HAS on hand a large assortment of **BOOTS & SHOES**, which he intends selling at reduced prices.

Brown top Boots	8
Black top do.	7
Three quarter do. 5 1-2, if foxed,	6
Half do. 5, if foxed,	5 50
Mens' lined and bound Shoes,	2
Mens' kip-skin do.	1 75
Mens' coarse do.	1 50
Womans' Slippers from 1 to 1 25	
Small Shoes according.	

At these low prices, no trust need be expected. He means to sell at these prices through the course of the winter.

At a meeting, held agreeably to advertisement, the subscribers fixed the sweepstakes to be run for the 2d of November next, on the Lexington turf, which is now in complete order. An elegant saddle and bridle will be run for, on every Saturday, until the first of November, free for any description of horses, agreeably to the rules of the said turf.

NOTICE.

Commissioners appointed by the court of Mason, will meet on the 17th of October next, at the house of James Ringland, in said county, thence proceed to the improvement in John Lafferty's pre-emption, to take the depositions of witnesses, to perpetuate their testimony respecting said improvement, and to do such other things as may be necessary, and agreeably to law. The commissioners will adjourn from day to day until the business is completed.

James Ringland,

Patrick Hunter.

Sept. 19th, 1803. *

NEGROES FOR SALE.

FOR sale for Cash, a Negro Man, about 30 years of age, stout, active, and is a good waggoner. Also, his wife, about 25 years of age, who is a good house servant, with her child of 11 months. They can be well recommended as valuable, honest slaves. For particulars apply to the subscriber, living in Bourbon county, 4 miles from Paris.

JOHN SOPER.

NOTICE.—This is to forewarn all persons from trutting, harboring or entertaining my wife Mary Johnson, as she has absconded my bed and board without any just cause, I therefore will not pay any debts of her contracting, and will put the law in force against those who harbor or entertain her.

James Johnson.

Knox county,

Sept. 19th, 1803. *

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A convenient two story

Framed House and Lot,

Suitable either for a private or public life, being situate on Main Cross street, three doors from J. Lowrey's hat manufactory, and now occupied by N. Prentiss. The house is in good repair—there is on the lot a good pump with never failing water, a small garden, a convenient cellar, kitchen, &c. &c. For terms apply at the premises.

Lexington, August 22d, 1803.

Seitz & Johnson,

At their Store in Lexington, have received a very extensive Cargo of Cheap and well assorted Merchandise.

Consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
IRON-MONGERY,
CUTLERY,
SADDLERY,
STATIONARY,
HARD
JAPAN'D,
TIN
CROCKERY,
QUEENS' &
CHINA
HATTER'S TRIMMINGS
and DYE STUFFS,
GERMAN and CRAWLEY
STEEL,
VICES,
ANVILS,
NAILS,
BAR IRON, &c. &c.

Unlimited pains having been taken to select the above assortment from the Vendues, principally of Baltimore and Philadelphia, purchasers either **WHOLESALE** or **RETAIL**, may depend on getting much greater bargains than have been heretofore sold in this state.

15th August, 1803.

FOR SALE.

Two valuable **PLANTATIONS**, containing 355 acres, with large improvements, well watered, with bearing orchards and elegant buildings. Situate on the waters of Cane run, six miles from Lexington, on the Georgetown road. Will be sold together or apart, as may suit the purchasers. For further particulars, apply to the subscribers living on the premises.

DAVID MITCHELL,

DAVID LAUGHEAD.

Cane run, Sept. 1, 1803.

DANCING.

Mr. BLACKMER

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity for past favors, begs leave to inform them that his fall school will commence on the 14th inst. at Daley's ball room. Parents who think proper to put their children under his tuition, are requested to make application previous to or on that day.

TO BE SOLD,

A power of attorney from the executor of Patrick Henry deceased, **TRACT OF LAND**, on Mill creek, near Drenan's Lick, about 18 miles from the mouth of Kentucky, and 40 miles from the Falls of Ohio, containing 1500 acres, by survey made in 1784, and is a moiety of 3000 acres, patented to Mr. May and Mr. Henry, and accordingly divided.

Also 500 acres on the Rolling fork of Salt river, by a survey in 1784, patented to Mr. Henry.

I understand these lands are valuable, but a purchaser would chafe to judge for himself. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living in Fayette county.

W. WARELD.

August 8th, 1803.



FOR SALE,

The Valuable Stallion,

SILVER HEELS,

WHICH stood at Mr. Edmund Bryant's, Jefferson county, the past season, and covered between 90 and 100 mares. The pedigree of this horse is good, and may be seen by reference to the Stud Book for the year 1803, or to the subscriber, in Clarke county. One or two years credit will be given on giving bond and security—One or two geldings would be received in hand if preferred by the purchaser.

H. TAYLOR.

August 7th 1803.

LONDON, JULY 27.

FORTIFICATION OF LONDON.

Copy of a note delivered to the Marquis of Titchfield, July 1st, 1803, by Lieutenant General Lord Cathcart.

It is in the contemplation of his majesty's government to provide the most effectual means for securing the metropolis from the incursion of an enemy, who, favored by extraordinary fortune of war, might not only have eluded the dispositions made by land and sea to resist invasion, but being landed in superior force, should, through the same fortune, be enabled to penetrate into the country, near enough to the capital at least, to occasion apprehension for its security, if there were no precaution taken, and no plan made for its protection. Such a plan must not only be thoroughly digested, but must actually be put in a state of preparation sufficient to ensure the practicability of its being carried into effect the moment appearances of danger may justify the expense and inconvenience, small as these objects may be.

Although the completion of the operations proposed may for the present be postponed, it is, nevertheless, indispensibly necessary to proceed, without the delay of an hour, to make certain preparatory arrangements through the aid of the lords lieutenants of the adjacent counties, and even to mark out some grounds relied upon in the case of necessity, for the construction of field works and batteries.

His royal highness the commander in chief has, in the course of the last war, directed his thoughts to the consideration of this subject; a most accurate military survey has been made under the inspection of an officer of the greatest eminence and professional skill and experience. The situation of every necessary work, battery and line, has been ascertained, the necessary guns and troops to guard and defend these works have been calculated, as well as the number of hands necessary to complete them within the given period. The whole arrangement has undergone consideration, and revision for years, and is ripe for execution.

It must afford the greatest satisfaction to every well wisher of his country to know, that in the opinion of all professional men who have been consulted, the means which nature has afforded to the cities of London and Westminster of providing for their security, are beyond what have been found in the case of any city in the universe; that with due attention to the advantages to be made by such positions as encircle them, and with the armed force which may be collected for their defence, and that amply supplied with provisions, this capital may bid defiance to any invading force, at least until ample time is given for the arrival of such a power from the country as, when combined with the force within the lines, must be much more than sufficient to exterminate any army that could be transported to England.

Part of the line of defence alluded to in what has been said, runs through the county of Middlesex in a semicircular form, beginning at the Thames near the river Lea, and ending at the Thames above and near to Battersea bridge; it passes in its northern and north-western direction through Stratford-le-bow and near Blapton, along the High grounds which bound the marshes on the right or western bank of the river Lea, and takes a western course, passing from near the turnpike on Stamford hill, by Hornsey wood to the ridge extending by Mount Pleasant, over the village of Churchend, and from thence by the Sheep-house ridge to Highgate and adjacent, from thence by Hamstead and adjacent, towards Willesden green: here it changes its direction to the south-west and south, running down to the canal near the Red house, then, crossing the canal near Kendal Green, proceeding to Kensington Gravel Pits and Holland House, passing near Little Chiffel, and reaching the Thames above Battersea bridge.

The lord lieutenant having appointed a general meeting of the lieutenancy of the county of Middlesex, to be held on the 18th inst. for the purpose of carrying into effect certain provisions of an act passed this session of parliament entitled, "an act to enable his majesty more effectually to provide for the defence and security of the realm during the present war;" it becomes the duty of the lieutenant general Lord Cathcart, in consequence of orders given to him by his royal highness the commander in chief, as commanding the district in which that part of the county of Middlesex, through which the intended line of defence passes, is situated, to communicate with the lord lieutenant on this subject, and to request that in framing the arrangements for the country divisions of the county of Middlesex, under the

powers of the above recited act, according to the plan of establishing a system of communication, and another plan of rendering the body of the people instrumental to the general defence proposed by his majesty's principal secretary of state for the war department: the lord lieutenant will be pleased to hold in view the peculiar circumstance of the intended construction of lines of defence.

Whatever assistance might be rendered from the metropolis itself, or from the adjacent and inland counties without the line, in the event of completing the works (and such assistance will doubtless be amply and systematically afforded), it is essentially requisite, for the sake of order, expedition and regularity of payment, as well as protection of property, that all preparatory and incipient operation should be made through the assistance of the inhabitants resident upon and near the line of defence: for this reason it is to be wished, that in appointing the lieutenants of divisions, or of inspectors of hundreds, provision may be made to ascertain as many points of communication near the residence of lieutenants of divisions, or of inspectors of hundreds, as possible, the same being contiguous to or within the reach of the line. If the residence of gentlemen accepting charges of lieutenancies or inspectors, do not suit this purpose, the inconvenience may be obviated by appointing inns, or places near inns, where post horses may be had, and where letters or requisitions may be addressed, and received and forwarded to the responsible person. These places will also serve for rendezvous to the superintendants of parishes, who will also have places of meeting for the agents they employ in their respective parishes.

Thus a system of expeditious communication will be established between the commanding general and the lieutenancy, and between the lieutenancy and the parishioners of the parishes in the adjacent hundreds; opportunities will be given to make those who are expected to comply with requisitions clearly understand the nature of the requisitions likely to be proposed to them, and to know the places where individuals may be desired to assemble, or where materials may be collected and deposited.

With such confidential persons, implements necessary for works of this sort, but not otherwise to be found, will be deposited; through their means in a few hours, the whole power of the parish may be collected, or in the first instance a few hands to mark out ground, and lastly through their means, proper notice and communication may be given or made to the owners and occupiers of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, intended to be measured, surveyed or marked for the lines of defence, or any of the purposes of the above recited act. The same arrangements will also facilitate the payment of such labour or materials as may be furnished. In the next place and as soon as the system of communication is completed, it will be necessary with the utmost dispatch, to prepare the registers of the parishes near the above mentioned line, which must be made with reference to the object of the line of defence, as well as to the others set forth in the secretary of state's letter. These registers must specify resident gentlemen willing to attend, to animate and encourage the work or given parts of the line; gardeners & others expert in, or habituated to laying off and measuring ground, with remarks, distinguishing superior abilities; smiths, and masters, journeymen carpenters, and timber-merchants, willing to supply timber for platforms, and fit persons to overlook their construction and erection.

Carts and teams, labourers and tools, men who have been trained to great guns; the few men in each division who would first be wanted to make and measure ground, and proper attendance for that purpose with carts and stakes.

When it is reflected upon, it must strike every inhabitant, that it must be much more agreeable to have a survey preparation of this sort made by neighbours and acquaintances, in many cases by their own servants and labourers, than by strangers.

But the object and its advantages are equally lost, if the utmost dispatch and celerity are not used in making all previous arrangements, and in proportion as these arrangements are completed, the security of the metropolis is ensured.

THE public are cautioned, that the tract of land offered for sale in the state of Ohio, by John Poffelthwait, being the 2d quarter of the 6th township in the 18th range, that JOHN SMITH has an equitable claim on it, which will be purified.

*3 Franklin, 20th September, 1803.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.
Reflections on
POLITICAL ECONOMY,
and the
PROSPECT BEFORE US.
Addressed to the CITIZENS of the Western
Country.
No. V.

IT is true that in a former situation of our affairs, the mercantile body had it not in its power, to embark in the exportation of our raw materials. The want of capital prevented them from doing it. To this may be added the difficulties of navigation, the forbidding and fatal fluctuations of the market, at Orleans, and the losses which sometimes occurred to baffle and discourage him. But these things are now in a great measure so far removed, that it will be pursuing the road to ruin, with our eyes open, if any further excuse is permitted on the part of the farming class. The commercial capital, from every aspect of its real situation, is amply sufficient, at least to begin the business, with prospects of success. The difficulties of navigation, even in a river which yet requires skill in the navigator, have been in a great measure removed by experience, a knowledge of its chart, the bearings of the current, and the facility with which boats may be constructed and guided. Besides, those causes which formerly contributed to produce dangerous fluctuations in trade have yielded to the fortunate circumstance which has thrown the whole river, and the great port of deposit, into the hands of the Americans. If the government of America guards against the sad necessity of war with the commercial states of Europe, have we not ample reason to believe, that the commerce by the route of the Gulf of Mexico, will preserve a ratio of activity and stability equal to that of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York? In these ports, although the commercial body have been unfortunate, by foreign failures, yet the agricultural interest really suffered nothing by sudden fluctuations of the market. The same cause will produce a similar effect at Orleans; a port commanding an extent of back country, superior in fertility and equal in resource, to the back countries that border on the other sea port towns of the continent.

What then, in the name of wisdom, is to prevent us from receiving the same benefits from our commerce, with our sister states? It is not because we do not possess the means, but because the farming class have happened to get into the habit of encouraging a different kind of trade; because they may not perceive at once the absolute necessity of encouraging the exporter, to do any thing wise and valuable, and because the plan is opposed by the merchant.

I know of merchants, who, I have every reason to believe, are in possession of large and valuable capitals, that would embark in the exporting trade, provided they were encouraged by the only class who can push those capitals into operation. These men, however, who ought to receive the highest encouragement, are opposed in the most shameful manner by the agricultural class. Let this point be examined.

They import their cargoes from the same markets, upon as good terms, and with every capacity to sell as cheap, either for cash or produce, as the cash retailer. With the laudable idea of being beneficial to the farmer and to encourage foreign exportation, they have opened markets for almost every kind of country produce. The farmer has a demand for goods, and brings into these markets such commodities, as the retailer has refused to purchase. At these markets he procures cash for his articles; and when it is nothing more than right for the merchant to whom he has sold his produce, to expect that if the farmer wants any thing, he will take up his goods at the store where he sells, he receives cash with the plausible story that he wants nothing but that article, and goes away to the cash retailer and lays it out! He does this under the old notion, that he will be charged less for his goods when he gives cash for them.

Now what is the amount of this kind of trade? which, to say the best of it is a kind of ungenerous dissimulation, a species of thankless ingratitude that opens no rewards for the very body of men, who are disposed to benefit the country? When he perceives this treatment of the farmer, will he not look around him and say, why am I pursuing a plan, that whilst I permit the current of coin to be passing by me into the hands of the monopolizing retailer, for the sake of the farmer, he is, in the mean time, doing that which shall frustrate my views? Am I bound, by the customary calculations of justice, to do that for another for which I am to receive no reward, and no returns of gratitude? Under these impressions, men are neither bound by duty or disposed from private interest, to act with a popular spirit. If they perceive that the cash retailer is drawing in all the profits of trade, by a more provident mode of acting, they will do the same thing. The capital which they were willing to embark in the only sound and saving commerce that can subserve the real interests of the community, is turned into a different channel. He shuts up his market for the produce of the

farm, resolves to give no more cash, and in his turn, turns cash retailer.

Thus the fairest prospects are lost to the state, the first dawning hopes of our prosperity overshadowed, and the farmer goes on from year to year, in pursuit of the old ruinous policy, that affixes on all classes of society, the injuries which I have formerly stated.

But, *querre*—suppose the produce purchaser were disposed to charge an additional profit of 5 or 7 1-2 per cent. or even 10 per cent. on his goods, over and above the price in cash stores? Would it not be eventually the best for the farmer to give it, than to purchase of the cash retailer at a less reduced price? I am aware, that such is the natural aversion of mankind, that even the sacrifice of one penny, sets disagreeably upon the feelings. I am aware that we possess less patriotism and less inclination to give in exchange a present advantage for a future benefit, than we appear to have. But do these things, which are in reality nothing more than imperfections in our nature, justify the act? When we perceive that our present plan of sending the money out of the state is highly ruinous, when we discover that to encourage a more liberal commerce is the only thing that can give us the greatest possible share of the goods of life, are there no higher duties to lead the mind to embrace the lessons of experience?

I have supposed, however, what I do not in general believe to be the case. I have supposed, for the sake of argument, that the merchant did charge 5, 7 1-2 or 10 per cent. on his goods, when given in exchange for produce. But let it be considered that he purchases at market, as cheap as the cash retailer; that a correct knowledge of the profits he will receive at the market to which he exports, the desire he possesses to fit out his cargoes for the voyage, which will induce him to sell as cheap as the cash retailer, to enable him to make up his necessary purchases, will in some measure regulate this business, and enable him in reality to sell as cheap. But if he should charge more, after setting out with the determination to sell his goods as cheap for produce as the retailer does for cash, will he in the end find it to his advantage to deceive the farmer? It is the nature of trade, to bring things down to that level in operation, which preserves to it the greatest degree of possible activity and value. The merchant, therefore, who would deceive the farmer, runs the risk of a fatal detection, that would make his trade decline, in proportion to the causes he gave for the suspicion of unfair dealing.

ARISTIDES.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.
Desultory Reflections
on the
ASPECT OF POLITICS,
in relation to the
WESTERN PEOPLE.
.....
NO. 2.
.....

IF this subject is further pursued, we shall find that the treaty ought rather to be considered as a donation than sale.

This will appear, from considering (1) the importance of territorial possessions at the mouth of the Mississippi to the commercial and agricultural interests of the inhabitants living upon the western waters; (2) the great addition which will be made to the public revenues, by the introduction of our system of taxation, and the sale of vacant territory.

1. The western people have heretofore cultivated the earth, and exported produce with little profit to themselves. At some particular periods they have been compensated for their labour; but in the general they have met with difficulties too great to be surmounted. Except in the exportation of cattle and horses to the eastern states, they have had no market upon which they could certainly rely: And that is daily becoming less advantageous in consequence of the number of people engaged in it, the number demanded for use, bearing no proportion to the number raised. The export trade to New-Orleans was every moment declining in consequence of the uncertain market which it afforded, and which never could be removed until a free trade was permitted, and merchants of capital and enterprise settled there to carry off the surplus produce. Under the Spanish government this never could be expected. Knowing the extent of the dangers which they had to apprehend from attacks on their colonies by more powerful and active neighbors, they were too jealous to encourage or permit their settlement in them, least a more intimate acquaintance of the weakness and value of their colonies, should invite or encourage their conquest. Their policy has ever been hostile to trade, which flourishes when uncontrolled and free. Hence with merely the right of deposit, our commerce must have languished. Our produce must have rotted and perished at New-Orleans, and we could never have been advantaged by the rise of markets. The western people would have remained in this situation, daily estranged in their affections from the union which did not secure them protection, and would have permitted this state of things to remain no longer than their natural energies could abate it. Without a market for their surplus produce, they must have ei-

ther degenerated into savages, because they had no incentive to industry; have seceded from the union, because it did not afford protection; or have engaged it in a war, because they would enforce the observance of their rights.

2. The public revenues are at present derived from duties on tonnage and imports.

It will be impossible precisely to ascertain what will be the extent of the additional revenue. It may be calculated to increase rapidly from the following data.

All people appear disposed to add to the conveniences which they enjoy, in proportion to their means of acquiring them. With the encouragement of exports, (and which must certainly follow the cession) the capacity of the western people of acquiring those conveniences will increase, with considerable advantage to themselves, and with an accumulation of strength to the union. Hence the revenue derived from the western people will increase, as will their means of paying it.

But with the cession of Louisiana, we have acquired 500,000 people, settled upon a country producing all the necessities of life, and many of the luxuries which are imported from foreign countries—a country whose importance is increasing and will continue to increase with the settlement and cultivation of the upper or interior territory. The imports upon the articles imported hither must be great, and will hourly become greater; and in a ratio that not even the man who has viewed the rapid and extensive improvements of interior America, can calculate with any degree of certainty.

The sale of lands, though gradual, must be immense, and will continue a source of wealth and revenue to the union for many years.

Hence I would infer that this cession affords to the United States the means of raising a sum far greater than fifteen millions of dollars in fifteen years, without the aid of an additional tax, or levying a single cent upon the good people of Yankey Land or Delaware.

Yet this treaty was to oppress the east and aggrandize the west, burthen the public revenue with a weight which would overpower it, and derange the economical calculations of a Gallatin.

PHOCION.

NOTE.

After these inconveniences are removed, and a free trade established, the commerce of the western country must rapidly increase. Merchants of capital and character will settle at New-Orleans, possessed of means to carry on that surplus produce, for which we have hitherto had no market, and which has perished without adding to our conveniences, and discouraging our industry, by destroying our incentives to it.

To New-Orleans, merely, we have hitherto looked for a market, and it is seldom we have looked further, because commerce there had assumed no settled and regular system of action; and we could neither depend upon merchants to purchase for shipment, or upon ships to transport for ourselves. Merchants in the eastern states had not regularly formed connexions there, and the arrival of vessels was uncertain. Our produce confined to that place would bring little, and what was over the amount demanded for consumption, generally perished. Now that we are possessed of the country, we have nothing to fear from the exactions of petty officers or the controul and tyranny of unprincipled intendents. The policy of our government has been commercial, and we may look for a market for every kind of produce which will bear exportation.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The last letters from Civita Vecchia, mention, that a stout French ship, with cordage and other naval stores, also a great many land officers and artillerymen on board, was captured the latter end of May by an Algerine cruiser, about eighteen leagues to the eastward of Minorca; after a hard fight of three hours and forty minutes, and brought into Algiers: many were killed on both sides, but more on that of the barbarians, who suffered greatly by the small arms of the soldiers. A Neapolitan bark who saw most of the action, fell in the next morning with a Portuguese frigate and a sloop of war—the captain of the bark related the account of the conflict to the commander of the frigate, and informed him in what track he might probably fall in with the Algerine; upon this relation the Portuguese crowded all sail possible, and fled as directed.

The second day, at four o'clock P. M. he was in sight, with the prize, steering for the coast of Barbary. The Portuguese being to the windward, bore down upon the Rover, who perceiving the situation she was likely to be in, cleared ship and prepared for action, and the same time made a signal for the prize to keep her course with all the sail she could set, while the corsair kept under easy sail. The frigate came up first and made the attack in a very spirited and gallant manner, by pouring a broadside into the pirate, which went through her starboard bow, dismounted several guns upon the main deck, and did a considerable deal of damage, as appeared by the confusion they were in; this success, however, was but short, for the pirates returned the fire with the most daring insolence. In the mean time the sloop came within pistol shot of the enemy, and kept a close and well directed cannonade upon her larboard quarters, accompanied by showers of grape and partridge shot which made great havoc among their men. The pirate was now between two fires, the frigate being on her starboard, and the sloop on her larboard side. Notwithstanding this criti-

cal position, the ruffians fought on in a desperate and furious manner, firing incessantly from all parts of the ship for a considerable time, when they suddenly tacked and attempted to board the frigate sword in hand, but were beat off with great slaughter. By this time the sloop had sustained great damage particularly in her hull, many of the enemy's shot having taken her between wind and water, which made her very leaky, the rudder completely shot away, and her sails and rigging torn to ribbons. In this distress she was obliged to haul off, and the frigate was compelled to quit the action, in order to assist the sloop. Had it not been for this unlucky accident, the pirates must have been inevitably sunk. The christians fought bravely, and killed above half the infidels, with all the officers; and their ship was most terribly mauled, having but one bit of a main standing, on which was nailed their sanguinary flag, the sails and rigging cut to atoms, and her hull almost battered to pieces, and several of the principle officers were killed in the first action with the French, by the musquetry of the soldiers; and in both conflicts the infidels fired a number of double headed shot with barbed points, and large bits of iron cast in square pieces. The latter action lasted upwards of nine glasses: and upon the whole the ruffians suffered very severely, as not above twenty were left alive, and half of them wounded, therefore it is thought impossible for those and the ship to reach Algiers.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.

The following prayer for the protection of this country and government, is now reading in all the churches in and about London, and throughout the country:

O Almighty God, maker of the Universe, and Sovereign Disposer of the affairs of men, at whose command nations and empires rise and fall, flourish and decay. We thine unworthy servants most humbly implore thy gracious aid and protection. We flee unto thee for succour in this time of peril and necessity, when in defence of our liberty, our laws and our religion, we are exposed to the danger and calamities of war, and threatened with invasion by a fierce and haughty foe, who would swallow us up quick, so wrathfully is he displeased at us, for that we alone among the nations are found to withstand his violent and unjust ambition. Vouchsafe, we beseech thee, thine especial blessing and protection to our most gracious sovereign lord, king George. Go forth with his fleets and armies, and let thy mighty arm be with his chiefs and captains, as it was of old with thy servants, Judas, Jonathan and Simon, (first of Maccabees, chapter 2d and 5th,) when they valiently withstood the wicked tyrants of their times, the enemies of thy truth, and the oppressors of thy people. Direct his counsels, prosper all his measures, for the welfare of this kingdom, and the preservation of our Church, and our civil constitution. And let no internal divisions, nor any other sins and provocations of this nation obstruct his designs for the public good, nor bring down thy judgments upon us. But spare thy people, spare thy people O Lord, spare them; and by thy grace so unite us in a faith of obedience to the law, zeal for the truth, and loyalty to thine anointed servant, whom thy good Providence has set over us, that we may ever more rejoice in thy Salvation through thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord—Amen.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 14.

COMMUNICATION.

From the Washington Federalist. Fifteen million of dollars, the price of Louisiana, calculating more than a ton to every wagon, would require three hundred and twenty-five waggons to carry it; and (allowing four horses to each team) it would require fifteen hundred horses, they would make a string of five miles in length. The money would support twenty five thousand soldiers, for seven years and an half; pay at 40 shillings a month.

COUNTER STATEMENT.

From the National Intelligencer. The territory of Louisiana, purchased at what it would cost to maintain a Standing Army of twenty-five thousand men, for seven years and a half only contains at a moderate estimate eight hundred and forty thousand square miles of land; which would encompass the whole earth with a belt, upwards of thirty miles wide; and divided into farms of half a mile square, or one hundred and fifty acres, each, would support three millions three hundred and sixty thousand substantial farmers, with their families, to the end of the world.—WHICH IS THE BETTER BARGAIN?

The celebrated general Pichegru is now in London; and it is understood that he is about to be employed by our government.

It is confidently said at Paris, that Joseph Bonaparte was very anxious to avert the renewal of hostilities with this country, and after many vain exhortations to his brother, concluded with solemnly predicting, that if the latter obstinately persevered in reviving the war with England, there would not be a Bonaparte alive in France in the course of six months.

CHARLES & JAMES M'CLURG
FORMERLY of Ballinahinch, county Down, Ireland, and who failed from Belfast about 10 years ago, are requested, if living, to inform their brothers and sister, William, John, & Jane M'Clurge (who arrived in Pennsylvania about two years ago) of their present place of residence. If they are dead, the humane, who may have known them, will confer a particular favor, on an affectionate sister and two brothers, by giving any information respecting the deceased.

It has been said that Charles kept a store, in some part of Kentucky; and that James was seen some time ago, in the state of New-York.

Please to direct to the care of Mr. John Wieth, printer, Harrisburg; or William Dickson, printer, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

AUGO, 1803.

WANTS EMPLOY,
A PERSON who wishes to be at such business of writing, as occurs in a Merchant's counting house, or of records. Enquire at this Office.

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.



THE Representatives of the several Subordinate Lodges, & all the members of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the Masons' Hall, in Lexington, on the second Tuesday in October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. being the Grand Annual Communication.

By order of the Grand Master.
THOS. BODLEY G. Sec.
Lexington, Sep. 25.
A. L. 5803, A. D. 1803.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE away from the subscriber, near the Hickman road, about 12 miles from Lexington, on the 3d of August last,

A SORREL MARE, four years old last spring, near 15 hands high, a star in her forehead & snip on her nose; some white hairs mixed over her—she was branded on the near shoulder with a small stirrup iron, but I am not certain that the brand is perceivable—she had a rope round her neck when she went away. Whoever will deliver the above mare to the subscriber, living on the waters of Harrod's creek, near Cane Ridge meeting-house, shall receive the above reward.

JAMES ROGERS.
Sep. 13, 1803. *3w

NOTICE.

THE LEXINGTON MEDICAL SOCIETY WILL meet on the first Wednesday in October next, in the Transylvania University, at 6 o'clock.—The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

By order of the President,
Jas. L. Armstrong, Sec'y.

WANTED.

A Likely NEGRO GIRL, between the age of 10 and 18, for which Cash will be given.—Apply at Mr. Bodley's Office, Lexington.

Sep. 20, 1803.

TOBACCO WANTED.

LEWIS SANDERS & Co. WANT to purchase a quantity of INSPECTED TOBACCO, At any of the ware-houses on the Kentucky river.

They have on hand a very good and extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

Calculated to suit the country—amongst which are the following Fall or Winter Goods:—Superfine, Common and Coarse Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Fries, Mixed, Blue, Drab and Blue Coatings, Pains, Halfthicks, Velvets, Fancy Cord and Thickfets.

Lexington.

TAKEN up by Robert Johnston, living about six miles from Harrodsburgh, one Iron Grey Horse, 14 hands high, three years old, branded on the off shoulder S; appraised to 10l.

Charles Humphreys, j. p.

Garrard county ft. Taken up by Charles Spelman sen. near M'Coys mill, a BAY FILLEY, supposed to be one year old last fall, four feet four inches high, a small star in her forehead, three white feet, neither docked or branded; appraised to twenty dollars.

Wm. M'Quire, j. p.

July 19th, 1803.

PRINTING

IN all its variety, executed in the neatest and most elegant style, on the shortest notice and most moderate terms, at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

A Gentleman of this town has politely favored us with a Liverpool paper of the 9th July. The only article worthy notice, which has not already been published, is the following—

"The brig Deane, Capt. W. Deane, which arrived on Thursday from Kentucky, with a cargo of cotton, was built on the Alleghany river, in Pennsylvania, and came down the Ohio, into the Mississippi, having passed the great falls of the Ohio, and failed a distance of nearly 3000 miles within the land. She is the first vessel which ever came to Europe from the Western waters of the United States."

LONDON, August 1.

Dwyer, the rebel chief, who has so long, and under circumstances the most incredible maintained himself in the county of Wicklow, is said to have been the leader of the late disorders in Dublin. It is stated, that it was he who, in his own arms, favored the daughter of Lord Kilwarden, and that he cut down two of his own party who murdered the father. He at the same time declaring, that his plans did not embrace private assassination, but were directed to the bold enterprise of seizing the Castle.

Reports have of late been very actively circulated in this city, of Moreau having raised a party in Paris, and declared against Bonaparte. There is reason to suppose some plan for carrying off the Chief Consul is on foot.—Letters from Hague mention, that the French Chief d'Escadre Bonadieu, who belonged to the troops which were destined for Louisiana, has been arrested on an accusation of being engaged in a plot against the life of the First Consul. He has been conveyed to Brussels under the guard of an officer & four gens d'armes.

August 2.

A Dublin mail arrived yesterday, which brings the satisfactory account that the tranquillity of that city continued to be undisturbed.

Amidst the melancholy sensations which the murder of Lord Kilwarden excites, we have to express our satisfaction that the assassin who took the lead in that horrid act, is secured.—This circumstance will probably lead to discoveries of importance relative to the insurrection. The printer of one of the Dublin Newspapers is also taken into custody.

We understand that the whole of the plan for insurrection, of which the affair of Saturday night was the commencement, has been developed. A general levy of ten men from every parish in Ireland had been agreed upon by the rebels—these were to form a body of 38,000 men, who were to make their way to Dublin, as privately as possible in small bodies, where they were to be supplied with arms, and then to rise en masse. Heaven has happily defeated the bloody designs of those infidels, and no doubt its vengeance will pursue the contrivers of the horrid plot.—*Freeman's Journal.*

The following intelligence, brought by the Lisbon Mail, was posted up at Lloyd's yesterday:—

"A letter from Gibraltar, dated the 4th of June, contains the following information—"The Juno frigate, of 32 guns, from Malta, with 150 troops on board, has been taken by a French Squadron off Toulon. A number of French prizes have been brought in here, mostly from the West-Indies—likewise some Danes with French property on board. The Resistance frigate was wrecked a few days ago off Cape St. Mary—part of the crew arrived here yesterday."

The following intelligence has been received at Hull:—

"Capt. Riddell, of the Crescent, of North Shields, from Memel to Waterford (Ireland) reports, that on the 8th ult. he passed through a fleet of Dutch doggers—he counted seventy sail, under convoy of two brigs, who hoisted Prussian colors.—Capt. R. put into Stromness the following day, and informed a lieutenant who commanded there, of the circumstance who immediately sent off an express to the Admiralty. It is said they had French troops on board, as it was too late to go on with the fishery."

August 6.

Intelligence of importance has been received this morning from Jersey, by a vessel which left that island on Friday last. At St. Maloes and at Granville the French are embarking a large body,

of troops. Some accounts, which it is probable are exaggerated, state the number to be 50,000. It was supposed at Jersey and Guernsey that an attack was intended upon those islands, but we cannot believe that they are the object of these great preparations.

August 8.

From Havre de Grace, say letters, 70,000 men, on board a fleet consisting of gun-boats and other vessels of various denominations, sail in a direction, as nearly as possible, for the Suffolk Coast.—They are to land, if possible near Brighton.

From Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, Ostend and Holland, the several flotillas are to proceed to the opposite shores without making any junction during the passage; nor are they to make any attempt to assist each other, in case of an attack by the British fleet, but to proceed directly for the English coast.

We therefore learn, by these dispatches the several points where it is proposed a landing shall take place, and which seem to be confined to Suffolk, Kent, and Essex. Such of the armies as are fortunate enough to get footing on the English shores are to make a junction with every possible dispatch, and fight their way to the British Metropolis.

It is likewise positively asserted, that Bonaparte will command the invading armies in person, and that he hath not yet arranged his staff, nor appointed the Generals who are to act under him. It is, however, believed, that General Vandamme will have a distinguished command in the enterprise, and sail in the same division with the Premier Consul.

"P. S. You may be assured the whole of these divisions will sail when the evenings increase in length, and the nights are dark."

August 10.

The last accounts from Spain are less pacific towards this country than any of the preceding advices, since the commencement of the war. Every one, we should think, must have been prepared for such accounts. The country has been placed in an awkward predicament with respect to Spain. Not having given us any cause of offence, we could not commence hostilities against her—yet we could not be ignorant of the motives that induced France not to press the court of Madrid immediately into the war. She withheld her to get home all the money which, during the last war, had been accumulating in South America. The greater part, if not the whole, has reached Spain, and now we are informed that things begin to assume a warlike aspect towards this country; that the merchants, who owe a considerable sum to England, have received orders to suspend the payments they were about to make. The Spaniards are likewise augmenting their land forces, and the pretext is said to be to prevent the French entering their territories.—Such a pretext will not impose upon the credulous—not, perhaps, that Spain is really hostile to this country. Her interest is to remain at peace with us. She knows that she can gain nothing by joining France; but she is not strong enough to resist the consular power; and Bonaparte is, no doubt, eager to press into the war the wealth and resources of the possessions of the mines of Mexico and Peru!

A Dublin and Waterford mail arrived this morning, but brought no news. Dublin continues tranquil; and letters from the North communicate the most favorable accounts of the disposition of the public mind in that quarter. The accounts from Cork state, that the period of the rising in Dublin was well known in Cork, where the disaffected publicly declared on the 24th, that the 23d was a glorious day for Ireland. One of the persons taken up has turned King's Evidence. Several more arrests have taken place in Cork and the neighborhood.

The Isle of Elba will, we trust, be again in our possession. Lord Nelson was left concentrating his ships, and making preparations for an attack, as was supposed, upon the Isle.

A notice was stuck up yesterday morning at the post-office, signed by the Secretary, Mr. Freling, that the communication with France by the way of Dover and Calais is at an end; and that a mail will henceforth be dispatched twice a week for Gottenburg, in Sweden.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

CORK, August 5.

The disaffected did not openly avow themselves here. It is well known that their determination was to adopt the same rebellious proceedings as their brethren in Dublin. The greatest exertions are making here by the magistracy, yeomanry, &c. to prevent surprise. Many men of good property are become inhabitants of our prisons, which are well guarded—among them are the two Drinnans, one of whom is said to be worth two hundred thousand pounds; Simon Donovan, Todd Jones, of the North, whom I before mentioned; Dr. Callahan and his son, of Clonakilty; No relations whatever to the worthy physician of this city: a Mr. Buck, from the West, who has been for some time agent to Arthur O'Connor, and a Mr. Flinn. It does not follow because these persons are taken up, that they are guilty: but constantly with the conduct of the present mild government, their conduct will be fairly investigated, and none the French are embarking a large body,

PLYMOUTH, August 2.

By very authentic and late accounts from France, it appears, there are now at St. Maloes and other ports four hundred flat boats, of large dimensions, destined for the invasion of this country—each row 36 oars, are very light, very spacious to hold troops, and of an easy draught of water. The soldiery are made for the attempt for the sake & hopes of plunder—that the inhabitants of France deprecate the idea of such an attempt. A very large French privateer, of 20 guns, has anchored in Cawland-Bay, but the particulars we have not heard, as it blows strong at south.

TOBACCO WANTED.

WALKER BAYLOR & SON, WANT to purchase a quantity of INSPECTED TOBACCO,

At any of the ware-houses on the Kentucky river, for which they will give CASH and MERCHANDIZE or ALL CASH in nine months. Apply at their store opposite the market-house, in Lexington.

September 27, 1803

MADISON COUNTY, Ist.

September Term, 1803.

Joshua Dillingham, compl't.

Alexander Carns and Willis Watkins, defts.

In Chancery.

THE defendants having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and not being inhabitants of this state; on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first Monday in March next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be published for three months successively in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, another set up at the court-house door of this county, and that a third be published at the Baptist stone meeting-house on Otter creek, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

*12/ A Copy, Teste WILL IRVINE, C. J. C.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. RAN away from the subscriber, living near Georgetown, Scott county, on the 12th Sept. Two Negro Men, by the names of

NED & NELSON.

Ned is about fifty years of age, an African born, and has scars on his cheeks, he has lost both his little toes. Nelson is about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age; both small black negroes; their clothing is very uncertain. Whoever will deliver the said negroes to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

*12/ A Copy, Teste THOMAS BARLOW.

October 1, 1803. *3

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber in Mercer county, on the 18th of July,

ONE NEGRO MAN,

who calls himself

BILLEY HAYS.

He is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, of a yellow complexion; had on when he went, nothing but a shirt, trousers and hat. Any person bringing the said negro to the subscriber, shall have the above reward.

*2t MICHEL HUMBLE.

ALIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post-Office at Winchester in Clarke county, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

B

Benj. Blackwell Leonard Beall

Vincent Baynes Robert Breeze

C

Thomas Constant Alexander Carter

Robert Clarke Milley Clarke

Will. Crawford

E

James Erwin

H

Wm. Headen James Hazlerigg

L

Samuel Lyon Nicholas Lackey

Thomas Lockett William Lyon

Robinson Leforce

M

Walter Moffett Jas. M'Keehan 2

John Mukes sen. John L. Martin

David Morgan

R

Sarah Richardson 2 Isaac Rees

S

James Swinney 3 Jacob Starns

T

Geo. G. Taylor Matt. Thompson

V

Robert Vice

W

Jonathan Wright.

EDMOND CALLOWAY, P.M.

August 16, 1803.

A LIST OF LETTERS, Remaining in the Post-Office at Lexington, K. if not taken out before the 1st day of January next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as Dead Letters.

A

James Anderson Samuel Ayres

Samuel Adams Robert Alexander

John Adams

B

Preslon Brown Valentine Bamard

Robert H. Bishop Thomas Button

John M. Boggs John Barkley

Peter Black Wm. Botts

Stephen Bullock Doct. Brisco

Solo. Burnley John Broadfoot

John R. Bedford James Britton

Amrose Brown Geo. Brooks 2

Dennis Brainer John Bryant

Elizabeth Boggs Jacob Bowler

Reuben Blackmore Wm. Bealart

James Beatty Waller Bullock

James Bullock Philip Buckner

Daniel Bradford

C

Louis Antoine Cart Michael Creekbaurn

Leonard Claiborne Wm. Carrington jr.

John H. Craig James Cord 2

Daniel Cammot jr. Joseph Coulter

Archd. Campbell Joel Collins

Benjamin Calverton Clerk of Fayette

Christo. H. Curtner circuit court

Richard Coal Hugh Caldwell

Perry Crothwait Thomas Clarke

Henry Cole Robert Campbell

James Coleman Dr. John Collins

James Carothers Abm. Callendine

D

Henry Davis Thomas Dunn

John Davis 2 Martin Dickerson

Hery Didier Thos. or And. Dunn

Wm. Dangerfield 2 John Downing

Joseph Davis Danl. Dufour

Stephen Davis Bettis Dent

Colon Duncan Abraham Drake

William Drake

E

W. Essex 2 Benjamin Ellis

William Eastres William Elder

John Edwards John Edmiston

F

John Furrier Mr. Frazer sen.

Joseph Frazer William A. Fry

Hugh Foster William Ford

John Freeman Lewis Faulkner

John Fowler 6 Dr. James Fifthack

Alexander Frazer William Fowler

G

James Grubb James Green

John Griffith James Gaines 2

John C. Geddy Starke Galliam

Joseph Green Abm. Gallatin & co.

Isabella Green Adam Grant

Richard Green George Gallagher

Philip Gaugh Lewis Garrett

H

Catharine Fargy Richard Hiter

David Herron Bent. H. Henderson

Richard Hightower Mrs. Hamilton

Joshua Hedington John Harkins 2

Peter Hall Thomas Hughes

Joseph Hunter David Henderson

Stephen Heard Thomas Helm

William Hanlen Thomas Hollins

Alex. Hamilton Alexander Hall

Joseph St. L. D. Abraham Howler

Happert Thomas Hemphill

Frederick Hankle 2 Jas. Hanna

I

Thomas Irwin George M. Johnson

Joseph (negro) John James or Timothy Parish

Samuel Jameson Robert Ibbertson

Robert Irwin Christian Ilgner

K

William King Oliver Keen

Mathew Kenny jr. William Kise

L

Daniel Lamot Asa K. Lewis 2

Peter Lawton Charles Lyon

William Longe Samuel Lewis 4

Samuel Lyon Thos. T. Lowry

John Lewis John Lowry

Carnet Linglefelter William Lewis

Whitehead Leonard Alexander Lewis

John Logan William Leavy

Bernard Linglefelter John Lowrey

M

Saml. Meredith 6 Archd. M'Kee

Mary May James M'Cartney

John M'Intier James Murry

Hiram Mitchell John Matchell

Charles Myers Adam M'Connell 2

William Maffie Jno. or Wm. Miller

David Miller George Mansell

Wm. Moore jr. 2 James M'Cutchan

Benjamin Moore Wm. M'Pheeters

John M'Kinly Willis Morgan

Alexander M'Vest John Morrison

N

Amos Nicholas

O

Paul Overfield John P. Oldham

Thomas Oury Samuel Offett

P

John Proudfoof Arthur Points 2

Samuel Pryor Mr. Pemberton

William Porter Jonathan Pew

Hezekiah Procter Rev. John Price

Thomas Payne Pool

Benjamin Price Nathaniel Pope

Porter & King

R

James C. Ramsey Robert Rankins

Jesse Robard Mines Ratcliff and

Mr. Russell Stone John White

cutter Isaac H. Robinett

Elijah Ransdell William Rice

John Rosell David Reid

Clifton Rodas Moses Robins

Dr. C. Rodgers William Rouse

William Robertson

S

Samuel Smith Robert Simpson

Mathias Shryock Rev. G. S. Smith

William Sheller Mr. Stewart's K.

John Speed Herald

William Snodgrass John Skinner 2

David Snodgrass John Stites

Airs Stewart Sheriff of Fayette

Martin Sisk county

James H. Stewart George F. Shaugter

Dr. M. Schaag Andrew Steele

Edwd. Springer Charles Smith

George Shackelford Lucy Strehly

James Spires

T

William Taylor Robt. Taylor or

Wm. D. S. Taylor Robert Hill

David Thomas Joseph Thompson 3

J. R. Toulmin, 3 Jas. & Tat. Truitt

Michael Troy, Stephen Temple

Fortunat. Tompkins Levi Todd

Bennet Taber David Todd

Robt. Tompkins James B. Tattle

Wm. C. Trimble James Turner

Lewis E. Turner

V

James Venable Ab. S. Vandegrift

W

John Wyatt 2 Emanuel Wainman

Benjamin Whaley Thomas Winn

Wm. B. Wallace James Winn

Robert Willson Josiah Williams

N. Willson J. W. Woodbridge

Moses Wiley James Williams

E. I. Winter jun. 2 Caleb Worley

Geo. W. Word 6 Jo. Williams

Dr. James White George Walker

Maj. Wagnon Robert Watkins

Dr. John Watkins 2

Y

Mr. Yeizer

JOHN JORDAN JUN. P. M.



THE FAIR THIEF.

By the Earl of Egremont.

I TELL with equal truth and grief,
That little Kitt's a rampant thief;
Before the urchin well could go,
She stole the whiteness of the snow;
And more, that whiteness to adorn,
She stole the blueness of the morn;
Stole all the softness of the morn;
On primrose buds in vernal show'rs.

There's no repeating all her wiles:
She stole the Graces' winning smiles;
'Twas quickly seen the robb'd the sky,
To plant a star in either eye;
She piller'd oriental pearl for teeth,
And stole the cowslip's sweetest breath;
The cherry steep'd in morning dew,
Gave moisture to her lips, and hue.

These were her infant spoil; a store
To which in time she added more:
At twelve she stole from Cyprus' queen,
Her air, and love commanding mien;
Stole Juno's dignity, and stole
From Pallas sense to charm the soul.
She sung—amaz'd the Syrens heard,
And to assert their voice appear'd.

She play'd—the Muses from the hill,
Wonder'd who thus had stole their skill:
Appollo's wit was next her prey,
And then the beams that light the day;
While Jove her pilfering tricks to crown,
Pronounc'd these beauties all her own;
Pardon'd her crimes, and prais'd her art,
And to other day she stole my heart.

Cupid! if lovers are thy care,
Revenge thy vot'ry on the fair;
Do justice to her stolen charms,
And let her prison be my arms.

DIVERSITY.

Dr. Kennicott, of Oxford, a man remarkable for his love of good eating, having discovered a remarkable fine fig upon a tree in the garden belonging to his college, was determined to appropriate it to himself, and for that purpose, (as it was not quite ripe) fastened a piece of paper upon it, on which he wrote, "Dr. Kennicott's fig." One of the fellows of the college observed it, and being a punster, eat the fig, and in its place, wrote on another paper, which he hung there, "A fig for Dr. Kennicott."

GRAND CANAL.

A measure, in which the trade and navigation of this country are incalculably interested, received, last night, the most willing concurrence of a committee of the house of commons. On the motion of Mr. Hawkins Browne, in the committee of supply, 20,000l. was granted towards making a canal through the Highlands of Scotland from sea to sea. The extent is 59 miles, 29 of which are occupied by lakes of unfathomable depth. The remaining are to be twenty feet deep, and of a proportionable breadth, so that ships of the line may pass from the Baltic to the British channel.

This will obviate all the difficulties of going round about by the Shetland and Orkney Isles; a passage of 14 days in the calmest weather, and which, in the windy season, is rarely effected in less than three months; which by the proposed canal the passage in the most unfavorable weather, will not occupy more than 12 days, and frequently little more than half that period. It is calculated, that the whole expense of this canal will not exceed the loss sustained by shipwrecks, in the present course of navigation in five years.

Lon. Pap.

BROWN AND WEST'S PATENT WOODEN STILLS

HAVE been in use for some time, in the vicinity of Lexington, and have received the most unequivocal approbation from more than two hundred Practical Distillers, whose certificates could be easily procured.

Any common carpenter or cooper can construct a distillery on this plan, in three or four days, and the cost of stills which will contain 500 gallons, will not exceed 100 dollars.

Spirit (of high proof and free from all disagreeable taste) is produced by one operation, which saves the expense and trouble of doubling.

These stills work more than threetimes as fast as the common stills and require a very small quantity of fuel.

Gentlemen, who are desirous of purchasing the Patent Right for States, counties or single distilleries, will please to apply to the Patentees in Lexington, Kentucky.

The price of Rights to individuals 50 dollars.

D. BRADFORD,

HAVING just received an assortment of LARGE TYPE, suitable for handbills, &c.—any person who may think proper to employ him, shall have their jobs executed in the most conspicuous manner, and on the shortest notice.

Lexington and Olympian Spring STAGE.

J. Kennedy,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has commenced running his Stage Coach, on the line between Lexington and the Olympian Springs, at Mud-Lick, and purposes starting regularly from Lexington, every Thursday morning, at Four o'clock precisely, to arrive at the Springs the same day. Passengers may engage places, with R. Bradley, at the Stage-Office, in Lexington.

To the Springs, 21
Mount Sterling, 15
Winchester, 9
With Mr. Galloway, Winchester,
To the Springs, 15
Mount Sterling, 7 6
Lexington, 9

With Mr. Simpson, Mount Sterling,
To the Springs, 9
Winchester, 7 6
Lexington, 15
With Mr. Botts, at the Springs,
To Mount Sterling, 9
Winchester, 15
Lexington, 21

Each passenger will be allowed 10 lbs. baggage, and for all extra baggage from Lexington to the Springs, will be charged three cents per pound—From Winchester to do. two cents per pound—And from Mount Sterling to do. one cent per lb.—Or one cent per lb. between any two of the adjoining places—He will also undertake to convey packets of papers, &c. at a reasonable rate.

He anticipates meeting encouragement in his undertaking as he has already expended upwards of 2,000 dollars in starting it, and assures the public that he will continue to add every possible convenience which he may hereafter find necessary, for the better accommodation of passengers.

N. B. J. K. purposes running his Stage between Lexington & Frankfort, during the next session, of assembly.

Lexington, 31st July, 1803.

N. B. Wanted immediately, a good, honest, sober, industrious careful driver, who can come well recommended, and who will give security for his good conduct; to whom good wages will be given.

J. K.



A GREAT BARGAIN,

MAY be had in that valuable and handsome seat whereon I now live, in the county of Fayette, on Davy's fork of Elkhorn, containing about 450 or 460 acres, well improved, the dwelling house is of brick, two stories high, 46 feet long by 22 wide, finished off in a neat manner, and a very fine GRIST MILL, with two pair of stones, one of which is French Burr; the mills and dam were all built anew last summer, and generally thought to grind as fast as any mills in the state; the dam and all under-works of the mills are locust timbers. There is about 130 acres of open land, meadows and grafs lots included; springs and stock water that was never known to fail. The title is indisputable, and a general warranty deed will be made to the purchaser. The Terms are 15 dollars per acre, (the land being made subject to the payments thereof) one half in hand, the other half at two equal payments of 12 months each, or it may be bought for four pounds per acre, by the cash being paid down. I will sell the whole or divide it to suit the purchasers, it lying well to divide.—For further particulars, by applying to the subscriber living on the premises, any person may be informed and shewn. Likewise

TWO STILL—FOR SALE.
One holds 127 gallons, a new still—the other holds 60 gallons, I will sell them low for cash.—For sale also,

The well known thorough bred horse LAMPLIGHTER.

Which is equal in blood and beauty to any horse in the state, and his colts the same if not superior—the said horse may be bought for 1500 dollars and not less, half in hand, for the other half twelve months credit will be given, or he may be bought for 1200 dollars Cash, and not less; he was seven years old last spring.

JOHN ROGERS.

Sept. 6, 1803.

Blank Deeds,

On Parchment and Paper—for sale at this office.

Alex. Parker & Co.

Have just received from Philadelphia, in addition to their former assortment

Rose and Striped Blankets assorted, Twilled, Grey, Blue and Striped Coatings

Superfine Broad Cloths assorted, Second do. do. assorted, Double Milled Drabs assorted

Mixed and Drab Plaines, Scarlet Cardinals, Blue and Drab Knaps,

Flannels and Baizes assorted, Chintzes and Calicoes assorted, Silk Shawls assorted,

4-4 Irish Linnen, Plain & Figured Cambric Mullins, Broad and Narrow Cord Dimities,

Book and Coarse Mullins, Blue and Green Hair Plush, Kid and Morocco Slippers,

Loaf Sugar and Coffee, London Particular, Madeira and

Teneriffe } Wines, Pepper, Chodolate and Mustard, Indigo, and Spruce,

Ochre and Tanner's Oil, 8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Window Glafs, Queens' Glafs & China Wares,

Knives and Forks assorted, Best Millington Crowley Steel, Copper and Tin,

Mill, Crofs and Whip Saws, 6, 8, 10 & 12 oz. Tacks, 2d. & 3d. Clout Nails,

Tinn and Wheel Wire, &c. &c. Which will make a general assortment for the present and approaching season, and which they will sell on the most moderate terms for CASH and HEMP.

Lexington, August 30th, 1803.

REMOVAL.

MACCOUN & TILFORD

Have removed their

STORE

To the House formerly occupied by Messrs. SANL and Geo. TROTTER.

July 26th, 1803.



CHEAP HATS.

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his sincere thanks to his Customers for their former patronage; and informs them, that from their encouragement, and the large supply of FURRS, he has just received, he is enabled to sell HATS at a more reduced price than any heretofore sold in the state of Kentucky. There will be a general assortment of CASTORS and BEAVERS kept up; together with every other kind of HATS.

JOHN LOWREY,
Main Cross Street,
Lexington.

N. B. A Quantity of BEAVER FURR for Sale.
July 11, 1803.

20 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscribers, living in Garrard county, one mile from the Burnt Tavern, on the road leading from the Mouth of Hickman to Danville, on the 17th of August, A GREY HORSE, fourteen hands and a half high, nine years old, branded on the right side under the mane with an S. his back has been hurt on both sides by the saddle, marks of a chair harness on his shoulders, roman nose, fresh shod, dark mane and tail, paces and trots. The above reward will be given for the thief and horse, or fifteen dollars for the horse only, or giving information where he can be got,

James Scott, or William Young.
August 25, 1803.

THE KENTUCKY MISCELLANY,

By Thomas Johnson Jun. may be had at this office.

30 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, about the 10th of April 1803, a Negro Man, called

RANDAL; He is about 28 or 30 years of age, he is a small fellow but well set; of a dark mulatto color, pretends to know something of post and railing; he can saw very well at bottom—he plays the fiddle after a negro fashion—he has marks on his back of the switch, and what is remarkable his great toe is much longer than the rest; he can read a little. It is most likely he is lurking about Geo. Levi Todd's where he has a wife. Whoever will secure the above fellow in prison so that he can again, shall receive the above reward.

William Ingram.
August 20, 1803.

Warren county sE.
TAKEN up by Randolph Bicks, about one mile from Warren court house, a Bay Horse,

fourteen hands high, four years old, four white feet, blaze face, a scar on both his thighs just below the hamstring, a natural trotter, branded on the near shoulder S; appraised to forty dollars, May 17th 1803.

J. B. tp. G. Gorin, j.p.

WILLIAM WEST,

Has received, and is now opening for sale, in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Robt. Barr, a well chosen assortment of Dry Goods and Stationary, Glafs and Queen's ware, Iron Mongery and Hard Ware. A handsome assortment of Saddlery. In his assortment of Merchandize, are the following articles, viz.

Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyfon, Hyfon Skin and Bobea } TEAS, FRESH.

French Brandy, Old Jamaica Spirits & Acid, Madeira, Sherry, and Old Teneriffe } WINES.

Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Chocolate, Raisins, Almonds, Pepper, Ginger,

Allspice, Mustard, Mace and Cloves, Brimstone, Copperas, Allum,

Indigo, Madder and Logwood, FISH,

Salmon, Shad, and Herrings. Anvils, Vices, Steel, Bell-mettle Skillets, Spades and Shovels,

Tow, Cotton and Wool Cards, Gun Locks and Cutting Knives, English and Dutch Scythes,

Brushes of various kinds, Nankeens, Men's Black and White Silk Stockings, Women's Silk do.

Large and El-gant White Cotton Counterpanes, With many articles not here enumerated.

They have been selected with care, and will be sold on as low terms as any in this town, for Cash, Whiskey, Hemp, Country made Linnen, or such articles of Produce as may suit him.

The subscriber to enable him to sell cheap, has determined not to give credit on any terms.

P. S. A few pieces of the best London Superfine Cloths.

Also For Sale for Cash or Barter, (By Wholesale.)

A quantity of MERCHANDIZE, consisting chiefly of the following articles,

Fine, Tamboured, Figured & Book Muslins, Ginghams, an elegant assortment of Buttons, Muffs, Furr Trimmings, a few pieces Fine Cloth, Casimeres & Swansdown—Mersailles Jacketing, Womens' and Childrens' Hats, &c. &c.

WILLIAM WEST.

THE HICKMAN MILLS,

Now in the most complete order, perhaps, of any mill in this state, is offered for RENT. This mill is eleven miles from Lexington, in an excellent neighborhood for wheat, has one pair of five feet burrs, and one pair of Red river stones, a rolling screen and fan—wheat elevators, hopper boy, and in fact all the patent machinery fixed in the most elegant manner. To those advantages is united that of a stream that affords water sufficient for the mill the whole year. I will rent the above mill for four years.

D. M'VICAR.

Sept. 1, 1803.

I will employ two good COOPERS.

Bourbon Circuit.—May Term, 1803. George Mann, complainant, Against James Garnett, Samuel Arnett, Ambrose Barnett, } Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant James Garnett, not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next term, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be published in some one of the Gazettes of this state, for two months successively, another posted at the door of the court-house, and at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy.

Tho. Arnold, clk.

RAN AWAY,

On the 12th of this instant, FROM the subscriber, living in Richmond, Madison county, two Negro Men, by the names of

JOE & ROGER.

He is about 30 years old, five feet seven or eight inches high, and very strong made to his height, had on when he went away a tow linen shirt and overalls. Roger is about the same age but a little taller, tolerable stout made to his height; had on when he went away a fine white linen shirt marked R. C. and a pair of pale blue cotton pantaloons, both very much worn.—I expect the fresh marks of the whip will appear on their backs, as I whipped them both the evening before they went away. Any person who will secure them so that I get them, or deliver them to me shall be amply rewarded.

Robert Caldwell.

Sept. 14th, 1803.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunlams-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnethorpe.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on this tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town. Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and Tobacco, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.—For further particulars enquire of the subscribers.

JOHN JORDAN Jun.
JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, Kentucky, }
January 14th, 1803. }

STATE OF KENTUCKY to wit: Clarke Circuit, July Term, 1803.

James Tuttle, Complainant, Against Thomas Story, John Story, and Jacob Myers, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Thomas Story not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the act of Assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next October term, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Gazettes of this state for two months successively, and another posted at the front door of the court house in Winchester, and at the door of the Baptist meeting house on Howard's creek, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy Attest
Saml. M. Taylor, c. c. c. c.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD,

At the sign of the Golden Boot & Shoe, in Robert M'Gowan's old log house, next door to J. H. Stewart's printing office, on Main-street, Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, tye your cuts loose.

H. C.

PROPOSALS

By DANIEL BRADFORD, For printing by Subscription, POLITICAL COMMERCIAL & MORAL REFLECTIONS,

On the late session of LOUISIANA, TO THE UNITED STATES.

By ALLAN B. MAGNUER Esq. Of Lexington Kentucky.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will contain about 150 pages octavo.

II. It will be printed with a neat type, on good Kentucky paper.

III. The price to subscribers will be 50 cents a copy, one half paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on the delivery of the work.

IV. It will be put to press as soon as 250 subscribers are obtained, and finished with all possible dispatch.

FAMILY BIBLE.

Subscriptions will be received at this office for Carey's Family Bible. Price, either Five, Six, Seven or Eight Dollars, according to the manner in which it is executed.

BLANK BILLS OF LADING, And MANIFESTS, For sale at this Office.